epublican institutions, and the constant peril of government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to maintenance. their government's It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upor governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned, and the better lesson taught that, while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their gov-ernment, its functions do not include the support

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bountles and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their

country's defense. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public and private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institu-

SPOILSMEN NOT WANTED.

One more of the misappropriations of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil-service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political meth-

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of miniting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactness.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our gov-ernment rests positively demands that the equal-ity before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith con-ceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship whereever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American maniness

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to seif-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the Nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

TARIFF REFORM AND PARTY PLEDGES. The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most pesitive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of rinciple our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages, too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of honest distribution of the fund of governmental benticence, treasured up for ail, we but insist upon a princi ple which underhes our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they had been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with provisions of the taxing power, and when we seek to reinstate the selfconfidence and business enterprises of our citizens by discrediting abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achtevement. Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges my

party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have rewhom I am to co-operate that they can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability. The oath I now take to preserve, protect and

defend the Constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the Constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of States and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mind-ful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support, and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men, who stand at my side in Calinet places, or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find, also, much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who, by sincere devotion to their service, deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being, who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know he will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

The characteristic feature of the inaugural was the clear, steady and excellent enunciation with which it was delivered and the absolute absence of any gestures. Mr. Cleveland gave no other emphasis to his remarks than that derived from the emphatic tone and determined nod of the head with which he at times stated of the forcible passages of his oration. He spoke without notes, and turned from one part of the assembled crowd to the other, sometimes addressing the multitude in front of the stand and then again turning to the side and addressing himself more particularly to the people on the stand. In the confusion caused by the crowding and lack of observance of the arrangements made and the wind, it was impossible for persons within forty feet of Mr. Cleveland to follow his remarks from beginning to end. The people on the plaza immediately in front could hear a part of the salient features and whenever they signified by cheers approval of special parts of it, the demonstrations were taken up by persons further removed. who were unaware of exactly what had been said. The reference to the currency question provoked considerable cheers, but the loudest approval was given the tariff section of his remarks. The President began the delivery of his address about 1:30 o'clock, and it occupied twenty-five min-

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Cleveland turned around to the Chief Justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and the other persons near to the President removed their hats and with bared heads listened to the taking of the oath of office which was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuller in a clear voice, Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible. The oath taken by the President was what is known as the con-

stitutional oath, and reads as follows: I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully exeoute the office of President of the United States

and will, to the best of my ability precerve, proteet and defend the Constitution of the United

The ceremony performed, the line of procession was quickly re-formed, way was made for the immediate members of the presidential party to return to the Capital building, and then the spectators on the stand crowded pell-meil after the party, in baste to get out of the cold and warm their benumbed extremities within the building.

BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Cleveland and General Harrison Together for the Last Time,

After the delivery of the inaugural address, President Claveland and ex-President Harrison returned to the chamber, repairing at once to Mr. Morton's private room. Here an elaborate buffet lunch was ready and was speedily enjoyed. Those present were President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, ex-President Harrison, ex-Vice President Morton, the secretary of the Senate, General McCook, Senators Manderson, Blackburn, Teller, Ransom, Vilas and others; General Schoffeld, Admiral Gherardi, Representatives Springer, Mr. Bingham, private secre-tary to Mr. Morton, Mr. Stevenson, jr., private secretary to the Vice President, and other State officials. After the lunch and a few minutes spent in chatting with those present, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison emerged from the room. As they buttoned up their coats and started towards the basement stairs Mr. Harrison said to Mr. Cleveland, laughingly: "We will go to the White House now and turn things over to you," and the two central figures of today's American quadrennial exhibition tripped as lightly as boys down the marble stairs and gained their carriage.

The troops, who had been stamping their feet, endeavoring to keep warm, formed in line and at 2 o'clock, after the usual riding about of orderlies the line of procession was started, Gen. Martin T. McMahon. grand marshal, leading the way, followed by his staff. At the Senate wing of the Capitol the marshal and his aids balted until President Cleveland and Mr. Harrison could enter carriages and take their places in line. The first division, consisting of uniformed troops, moved down the hill around the Capitol to the Peace Monument on Pennsylvania avenue, where other organizations in line and began the march up the broad asphalt avenue towards the White House. The guns at Fort Meyer, at Washington barracks and the navy yard, which had thundered out a presidential salute when Mr. Harrison left the White House, again thundered a presidential salute when President Cleveland

took the oath of office. Previous to the appearance of the head of the procession in front of the executive mansion Messrs. Herbert, Bissell and Morton, of the new Cabinet, gathered in Mr. Thurber's room and spent the time chatting and smoking while awaiting the arrival of their associates and chief. Shortly after 2 o'clock Lieutenant Parker, navai aid to President Harrison, and the cierical force who had been at the Capitol with the retiring executive, returned to the White House, Executive Clerk Pruden bore the various bills which had been considered by the President in the last minutes of Congress, all signed but two. One of these was for the incorporation of the Washington, Burnt Mills & Sandy Springs Railroad Company, the other appropriated \$5,000 to pay the Cumberland Female College, Mc-Minnville, Tenn., for the use of its building during the war by the tederal forces as a hospital. Lieutenant Parker and Mr. Tibbott, who accompanied Mr. Harrison to Indianapolis, said good-bye to their associates, and left the house.

BABY RUTH TAKES POSSESSION. Shortly after noon Colonel Lamont drove over to the White House from the Arlington with Col. Crook, the financial officer of the executive mansion, and was welcomed to the lower corridor by Mr. and Mrs. McKee. He brought with him his two girls, Bessie and Julia, and baby Ruth with her nurse. The little folks took possession of the room just vacated by President Harrison, and the baby held quite a levee, being visited by all the attaches who remained in the house. Baby Ruth was dressed in white, with shoulder knots of ribbon as blue as her eyes. She wore a heart-shaped locket, with a monogram of diamonds, and a tiny diamond ring on her hand. Colonel Lamont was followed in a few minutes by Mr. Thurber, the new private secretary, and the two were soon engaged in a conference over the duties of office in the room recently occupied by their respective successor and predecessor, Major Halford. All the old employes thronged about the Colonel to welcome him back. He was very popular with them all in Mr. Cleveland's first ad-

At 2 o'clock, acting under misinformation as to the progress of the procession, the new Cabinet officers and Private Secretary Thurber and escorted by Col. J. G. Berret, chairman of the general inauguration committee, proceeded to the reviewing stand. In a short time they were joined by ex-Senator Carlisle, who passed through the White House grounds from the rear, in company with Senator Gibson, of Maryland. But most gt them found their way into the house again before President Cleveland reached there. Half an bour later Mrs. Lamont, with a party of friends, and Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Bunn, of Bloomington, drove up and were received in the Rea Room by Mr. and Mrs. McKee. They were followed almost immediately by Mrs. Cleveland, who was greeted in the Blue Room by the recent mistress of the White House, which she then turned over to her who was for four years

to preside over its destinies. In a few minutes President Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, riding in the latter's carriage, drove under the porte cochere after passing the reviewing stand. They were met on the upper step by Colonel Berrett, and arm in arm walked through the door. The double glass doors in the partition separating the public entrance from the main corridor of the house were thrown open and President Cleveland was face to face with his wife. It was a most dramatic incident, being greatly enjoyed by those fortunate enough to witness it. Mrs. Cleveland was becomingly gowned in a darkbrown woolen garment, with velvet at throat and cuffs, and she wore a small black hat. President Cleveland was followed by Vice President Stevenex-Vice President and the Senate committee on arrangement for the inauguration. General Schofield and Admiral Cherardi and the members of the Democratic national committee also joined in the party. In the meantime inspector General Breckinridge, Don M. Dickinson and Richard Watson Gilder had entered the house and were with Mrs. Cleveland and her friends.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Harrison and Mrs. McKee bade the assembled party farewell and entered their carriage to go to Mr. Wanamaker's for lunch, and thence to the station for their departure for Indianapolis. As they walked through the public vestibule he was given a hand-clap by the newspaper men present, and responded by raising his bat. Mr. Harrison was closely followed in his leave-taking by Mr. Morton, who drove away with Senator Teller.

REVIEWING THE PROCESSION. After spending a few minutes in the parlor President Cleveland, on the arm of Chairman Berea and accompanied by General Schofield and Admiral Gherards, proceeded to the reviewing stand and took their place there. Then the members of his Cabinet went out again, and with them some of the ladies. The others remained longer to partake of the lunch spread in the dining room. The fifteen thousand souls more or less that patiently awaited the approach of the presidential party to the reviewing stand in the grounds of the White House will probably never forget the experiences of the day. Full play was afforded the northwest wind in the open space between the treasury and the army and navy buildings, and it tore around and about, scurrying down the avenue, picking up the snow and carrying it into eyes, and ears, and nostrils, forming semicircles of white flakes, stripping the bunting that decorated the stands from its place and causing the timbers to creak until more than once the advance occupants of the presidential stand were inclined to abandon their advantageous posts. Two of the big branches of the stately elm that towered with dignity to the right of the space inclosed for the President broke off with a

A hearty cheer greeted President Cleveland's appearance on the reviewing stand. and the shouts redoubled as he took his

place in the conspicuous projection of the

structure, where he stood during the parade. He was soon followed by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lamont and the other ladies who had been with the presidential party all day. They came at a moment when the crowd was interested in the passing troops and their presence was unnoticed. As the President appeared before the multitude, and while the cheers were yet sounding in his bonor, an aid of the grand marshal, stationed opposite the reviewing stand, galloped at full speed down Pennsylvania avenue and gave the signal for the march to be resumed. The bugles sounded "forward march." The officers repeated the command, and the line of march was again taken up from the point where the head of the column had halted,

opposite the Tressury Department. The great crowds about the White House were enthusiastic from the beginning, and kept time with their feet and hands to the music of the hands in an endeavor to keep warm and get rid of surplus hilarity.

As Gen. Martin T. McMahon, the
grand marshal of the parade,
passed, Mr. Cleveland sainted him, and was greeted with cheer after cheer. The New York business men's Cleveland and Stevenson Clubs, which had formed the President's escort to and from the Capitol, came in for their share of applause. Mr. Cleveland followed his own precedent in saluting the national flag as it passed. He also occasionally bowed to personal and political friends in the parade. He stood on the stand in the face of the howling wind, impassive and dignified, not seeming to mind the cold and the waves of drifted snow that were carried in his face. His overcoat was buttoned tightly about his throat. During the whole time the parade was passing Mr. Cleveland stood in one position, and carefully scanned the lines of marching men. When darkness fell upon the scene President Cleveland. almost the last to leave the stand, returned to the White House and sat down to a family dinner.

There were present the President and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Lamont's cousin and guest; Private Secretary Thurber and Misses Bessie and Julia Lamont.

THE GREAT PARADE.

Number of Marchers Reduced by the Inclement Weather-Features of the Procession.

Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable, instead of being as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been sixty thousand men and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade to-day as against 65,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment some the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless the occasion was made memorable by the vast attendance. The Governors of eleven great States-of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the North and East; of Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States; of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the South, and of Wisconsin in the far West-participated in

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no. street but its broad, well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce. Public and private stands crected along the line of march, from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House, an estimated seating capacity had of 60,000 persons, and every one them was crowded. Previous experience with the Knight Templar conclave three years ago, and the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last year, had prepared the city to re-ceive and accommodate crowds, but no such vast concourse as this ever before gathered in the Nation's capital. The two railroads-the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania, which alone up to the present time have the right of entry into the city-were taxed to their uticost capacity. Thousands of other visitors came in by river and by road. Boating and coaching parties were organized from Maryland. The steamboats anchored in the river, afforded sleeping accommodations for their guests, and the coaching parties were able to drive to the suburbs, and there obtained freer and more alry accommodations than in the densely crowded city. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied; windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices, and advantageous seats on the pub lie stands commanded prices ranging from \$5 up and down.

THE REVIEWING STAND. The main stand from which President Cleve land reviewed the parade was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep, and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1,100 persons, six hundred more than the corresponding stand, erected on the same site, for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with effective taste. In the center was an arch forty-two feet high, handsomely draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States. On the extreme right was the coat of arms of New York (Mr. Cleveland's State.) On the extreme left was the coat of arms of Illinois (Vice President Stevenson's State), and between them were displayed the armorial bearings of the other members of the thirteen origi-nal States. Above each of these insignia was a banner bearing the name of the State. Cushioned seats were provided for the President and his Cabinet, who surrounded him; and folding chairs were supplied for the diplomatic corps who were arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for Senators, members of the House of Representatives and invited guests. The nearest stand to that of the Presi dent was assigned to representatives of the press. It had a seating capacity of 200, and the applications to the press committee numbered a

little over two thousand.

The vast Treasury building was completely walled in with stands. The principal one extended along the entire front of the building along Pennsylvania avenue and had a capacity for seating several thousand people. This was an open the department employes and their families But the position most sought after in connection with the Treasury building was the stand on Fif teenth street, which commanded an unobstructed view of the avenue all the way to the Capito On all the little parks and public reserva tions on the line of march, and on every other available point, stands were erected, the largest of all extending the entire length of Lafayette square, immedi ately in iront of the White House and the Presi dent's stand, seating fully five thousand persons Profiting by past experiences and bearing i mind the discomfort occasioned by the wretched weather of four years ago, nearly all of the stands were made both wind and water proof and thus afforded far more pleasant shelter than ever before. The finishing touches to the decorations were not accomplished until almost the last moment, but they were effective, though no so varied or artistic as those which New York displayed on the occasion of its Columbian cele bration. The preponderance of red, white and blue banting, unrelieved by other tints, gave an air of sameness to the general effect which might well have been avoided. FEATURES OF THE PARADE.

A detailed and itemized report of the great parade is of course impossible, when a mere enumeration of the various regiments, com panies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns. But some of the notes and incidents of the parade are here set down at random. Among the magnificently appointed special aids who rode behind Grand Marshal McMahon and his chief of staff, Gen. W. D. Whipple, were representatives from every State and Territory in the Union. The guard of honor of President Cleveland con sisted of one hundred members of the New York Business Meu's Cleveland and Stevenson Association, representing lifteen mercantile organizations in the Empire City. The passage of the President along the avenue was one continuous ovation. The steady tramp of the superbly-drilled battaltons of regulars, under the command of General Brooks, forming his escort; the suggestive rumble of the gun carriages and the soldierly bearing of the young cadets, all helped to keep the enthusiasm alive. On the extreme left of the front rank of battery I marched bronzed and rugged-featured veteran, who would have received a share of the plaudits on his own account had his history been known. His name was John Martin, and he was the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. In appearance and splendid discipline, the District militia elicited

A feature distinctly povel was introduced into the parade by the engineering corps. This was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons with messages relating to the inauguration destined for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis and other points. Still another original feature was afforded by the military bleyele company, who, mounted upon their wheels and retaining full control of them, at the same time handled their small arms with a dexterity that indicated that this innovation in military tactics lacked nothing

A profusion of streamers, with the inscription, "The banner State: 61,537 Democratic majority for Cleveland," served to put the spectators on good terms with the Jefferson Club of Louisiana. Before the column was borne a handsome ban-ner, with a portrait of the patron saint of the organization painted for the occasion. In close proximity to the Louisianians was a small but compact delegation representing the Tuscarora Society of Sait Lake City, the Tammany of Utah, the members of which had undertaken a threethousand-mile journey to participate in the in-auguration of a Democratic President. There was a twinkle in the eyes of the Vice President and a suspicious moisture about those of his wife when the Illinois club of Bloomington. which formed the escorting party of the Vice

President to the capital, marched past the reviewing stand. Possibly that might be ascribed to the fact that their only son, Louis G., had the position of honor on the right of the column as a mark of recognition of the first voters' association. He is president of the organization, and cast his first vote in November for the victorious

MARYLAND BELLES ON HORSEBACK. A mounted battalion of exceedingly goodlooking young women accompanied the Cleveland and Stevenson Club of Montgomery county, Maryland. They were the sisters and daughters of the members, and their dark riding habits and low-crowned riding nats presented a decidedly attractive appearance. The spectators were not slow in recognizing the novelty, and the belles from Maryland were cheered until their faces were of a carmine tint. The organization of which they formed the escort had \$16 men in line, precisely the majority given by the

county to the national ticket. There was but one civic delegation in line that could claim the distinction of having marched in an inauguration parade to the glory of a Republican President and under a Republican banner. This was the John J. O'Brien Association, of New York. There were twenty ranks of ten men to a rank. Four years ago they marched as Republicans in the parade that attended the in-auguration of President Harrison. In the campaign of which to-day's event was the culmination the organization "flopped" individually and as a whole, and to-day they cheered as lustily for Cleveland and Stevenson as they did in 1889 for Harrison and Morton. The ex-President's city was represented by the Cleveland Club, of Indianapolis, the first organized Democratic contingent from the capital of the Hoosier state to attend the inauguration of

President Cleveland has a double. The double was chief marshal of the Bayard Legion, the crack Democratic organization of the ex-Secretary of State. His name is John F. Dolan and a good many people that saw him go by imagined for the moment that the new President had left his place at the head of the parade to do honor to the representation from the domain of his former

The Vanderbilt Benevolent Association of Charleston, S. C., a Democratic organization named after the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and of which President Cleveland is an honorary member, turned out in force in the fourth division of the civic parade. Each member were a fac simile of the artistic medal which was presented by the organization to baby Ruth. Mr. Cleveland's competitor for the nomination last June had his personality impressed on the multitude through the medium of the David B. Hill Guard, of Richfield Eprings.

THE TAMMANY CROWD. One of the features of the entire parade was the Tammany Society of New York. Governor Flower and staff were enthusiastically cheered all along the line. When the Governor reached the press stand he responded to the applause which greeted him by rising in his carriage, lifting his hat and bowing a number of times. Again, as he passed the President's stand, he stood erect in his carriage and remained uncovered until the stand was passed. Immediately in the Governor's rear came Tammany's chieftains, bearing the great banner of the society. Among them were Richard Croker and Mayor Gilroy. They lifted their hats to the President and were saluted in return. Then came the assembly district organizations, headed by their respective chiefs. No one who wit-nessed the marching of the powerful Tammany Society in review before President Cleveland today could entertain any reasonable doubts of the sincerity of their respective greetings. When the last of the district organizations had passed, they turned about and made a rush for the President's stand. A thousand or more crowded around it, and with the greatest enthusiasm cheered him time and time again. Attracted by this unusual demonstration, the crowds on the opposite side of the avenue closed in, completely blocking the way and bringing the marching line to a standstill. A squad of mounted police, however, soon had the way clear and the procession again moved forward. Tammany was on dress parade to-day, and they surely were successful in capturing the crowd. The shadows of night were beginning to fall when the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo passed the presidential stand. Marching proud and erect, with their uniform black top coats and silk hats, they presented an appearance that did credit to the President's nome. Every head was bared as the contingent went by, with the strains of "Annie Laurie," and the President kept nis

hat in his hand until the last rank of his ex-fellow townsmen was out of sight. The members of the Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, march with the precision of a company of regulars, and the members of the Young Mens' Democratic Club, of the same city, brought their umbrellas to military "attention," and saluted the President as they went by the stand. The Jackson Club, of Columbus, was headed by a tallyho decorated with the national

CHEERS FROM HOOSIERS. When the Democratic contingent from Indianapolis passed the stand somebody called for three cheers for Indiana and the President once more doffed his slik tile as the crowd made the welkin ring. A chorus of yells heralded the Kentucky delegation, which was headed by an express cart bearing a life-sized representation of the star-eyed goddess. The Bandana Club of the same city, displayed between ranks pictures of Carlisle, Lindsay, Watterson, Grady and other living and dead apostles of the Democratic

The last organization in the first grand division of the parade passed the reviewing stand at a quarter past 5 o'clock, exactly two hours from the time the head of the division went by. Just at this time a large number of the Pennsylvania militiamen, who had withdrawn from the parade and allowed to break ranks, came down Pennsylvania avenue towards the reviewing stand, and, pushing through the lines of police-men, gathered near President Cleveland and crowded the streets in such a manner as to prevent the free passage of the leading organizations of the second grand division. The police attempted to clear the street, and for awhile there was great disorder. Col. William Dickson, chief marshal of the division, and the members of his staff were disorganized by the mob, and for awhile it looked as if the excited forces would trample down some of too curious soldiery. Fortunately, however, the police succeeded in clearing the line of march, and in doing so arrested a soldier for alleged disorderly conduct. The policeman started with their prisoner and on a run for a neighboring patrol wagon. When the comrades of the ar-rested man saw him in custody of the officers they made a rush as if to attempt a rescue. It looked for a few minutes as though a formidable riot was imminent, but the determined action of a number of policemen in keeping back the crowd and the intervening lines of organizations that were passing prevented any serious consequences, and the prisoner was whisked off to the

There was a prolonged break in the procession at 6:25, just after the Camden, N. J., contingent had gone by to the strains of "Four Years More of Grover." The multitude around the presidential stand imagined that the parade was over, and it pressed forward with an impetuosity that threatened to carry it from its foundations. At the same time the occupants of the rear of the stand made a move to the front, and in the twinkling of an eye the President was the central figure of a veritable mob. Hands were outstretched to the right and left, before and behind, and almost before he knew what he was doing, the President was using both hands in the effort to grasp all of the palms that were extended to him. The crowd bore on the platform with such force that some of the members of the reception committee became alarmed, and shouted "Danger. Keep back." Finally a lane was, with some difficulty, made, and Mr. Cleveland, with the Vice President-elect following in his rear, was escorted to the back of the platform, and thence through the grounds to the executive mansion. The departure of the reviewing party proved, however, to be premature, for no sooner had the stand been cleared than more music was heard in the distance, and presently the Randali Club, of Philadelphia, came marching along. Following these came several other contingents. It was exactly 7 o'clock when the last rank went by the White House and disbanded in front of the Army Department, so that the parade had occupied but

ten minutes short of five hours in passing in re-The flerce northern wind that prevailed after the snow stopped was very severe on the vast number of persons who had places of vantage on the south side of the avenue, particularly to those who occupied the stands specially erected for the occasion on the public reservations and in front of some of the houses. It was but a short while after the snow ceased that the streets were perfectly dry, and the fitful gusts of wind would gather up the accumulated dirt and sweep i along at a furious rate, greatly to the disgust of the spectators. The latter bore it patiently for a time, but as the wind gradually grew colder they commenced leaving their places, and as the greater portion of them had to cross the avenue to get to their homes, it created more or less confusion, and the policemen were unable to keep the street clear, as had been intended. The constant passing of the people tended greatly to mar the imposing character of the spectacle.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, March 4 -- For Indians and Illinois-Warmer and fair; southerly to westerly winds.

For Ohio-Generally fair; slightly warmer Sunday afternoon; west winds. Local Wenther Report,

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R.H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A. M. 30.15 14 81 N'west Cleudy. T. 7 P. M. 30.32 24 55 N'west Clear. T. Maximum temperature, 25: minimum temperature, 12. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for March 4, 1893:

*1.89

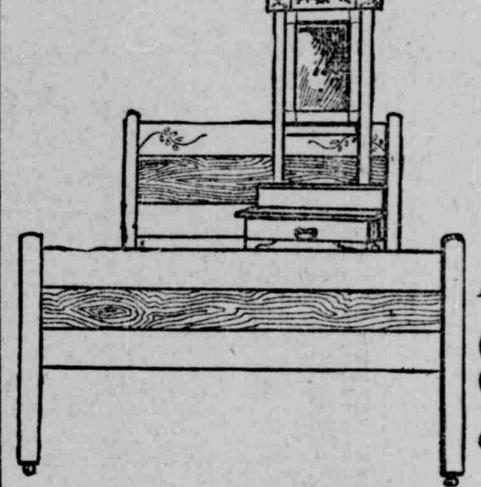
Normal....

Mean....

SOLID OAK

Crowded

Our immense FIVE-STORY STORE and ANNEX are so crowded we have no room for new productions. We must have room. To accomplish this we will GIVE EARLY BUYERS EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. -



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W.H.MESSENGER

101 E. Washington St. 13, 15, 17 S. Del. St.

A "SQUEALER" IN THE GAME

Columbus Progressive Euchre Players Looking for the Traitorous Sneak.

Not the Seloon Keepers Who Are "Egging" on the Grand Jury-Hungry Democrats of Muncie-Other General State Items.

COLORED MAN HIDDEN SOMEWHERE Saloon Men Deny Having Instigated the Progressive Euchre Investigation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., March 4.—The present grand jury has stirred up this city to a point, in a social way, never before dreamed of. Society people are up in arms and ready to everlastingly banish, in a social way, those who were instrumental in bringing on the present trouble. Two ministers, one the president of the ministerial association and the other an active member, have denied over their signatures having had anything to do with the matter. The Liquor League, on whom some cast the blame, are out in the local press vehemently denying any connection with the matter. The prosecuting attorney understands that he does not have to divulge the names of his informants, but says that those who gave him the names said that as much as \$50 had been won and lost by a single person at these games, and if that was the case he determined to stop it. He now finds that he is unable to find any one that will, under

oath, make such a statement. The further investigation into the progressive euchre games received a black eye late yesterday evening, when a witness who was asked what he knew about the game turned to a young man named Blessing, a member of the grand jury, and called his attention to the fact be had played in the game at the residence of a friend of the witness and had won a prize. This was admitted to be the case, and after some moments of consultation the grand jury adjourned until Monday of next week. A prominent citizen to-day issued invitations to a large number of his friends, including the present grand jury, to be present at his residence Wednesday of next week, at which this game will be played. The invitations guarantee the payment of all the fines of the parties who attend. It now looks like progressive euchre will remain the popular game in this city.

THICK AS COCKROACHES.

Muncie's Democratic Citizens Nearly Al Want in on the New Police Board Deal, Special to the Indiapapolis Journal

MUNCIE, Ind., March 4.- The Big Four railroad between Muncie and Indianapolis has been kept red hot for the past few days with aspirants for the three offices of police commissioner created by the Mc-Hugh bill. Governor Matthews has encountered some long petitions and very convicting argument from Muncie Democrats who are willing to fold their hands and draw the pension created by the Democrats at the expense of the people. Edward Tuhey, who labored hard to have the bill become a law, is thought to be the most popular among the list of applicants. He is an Irishman, with large property interests. The next man on the list is Vernon Davis, a Democratic leader. William Patterson is another young man with large property interests who has made three trips to the capital recently, and Dr. H. M. Winans has been staying right with the Governor. The Democrats object to Winans because of his lukewarm attitude during the campaign. J. K. Ritter and Richard McGanley are other aspirants, but the Governor is being informed that McGanley moved from one precinct to another just before the late election, and loss his vote. Walter L.

Davis, ex-editor of the Herald, is also an aspirant, and he is one of the popular fellows whom the Governor must consider, Editor Haimbaugh, of the Herald, who has lived here about one year, also wants one of the places and is a close friend of Mr. Matthews. Ex-Postmaster Banta, E. E. Winters, J. E. Durham, B. F. Gribben and other Democrats are wanting to be recognized in the new make-up, because they are life-long

and hard-working Democrats. There are also pienty of good Republicans for the single slice some one of them will get. A. F. Collins, Marsh Jackson and others are quietly getting in strong evidence in their own behalf. There is now a dozen men for every one of the new police patrolmen. The Governor or commissioners will have no trouble in finding timber for the new make-up of Muncie's twenty-five-thousand-dollar police system.

MISS BAUGHMAN'S PROTECTOR He Pays Her and Cavanaugh Both a Visit and Threatens to Kill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DELPHI, Ind., March 4.- Jack Cavanaugh, who now lies in the hospital at Peru from the effects of a dose of nitric acid thrown in his face by Miss Sadie Baughman, of this city, has been served with notice that he may expect an additional display of vengeance. Cavanaugh was attacked last Sunday night, and his assailant was promptly arrested and placed in jail. She was bailed out Tuesday and returned to this city with her father the same evening. On Thursday morning a tall. handsome young man appeared in this city and went direct from the hotel to the Baughman residence, where he had a long interview with Miss Baughman and yesterday morning he boarded the train for Peru. He went to the hospital and attempted to get an interview with Cavanaugh. He refused to disclose his name and his manner was such as to arouse the suspicions of the hospital people. They so informed Cavanaugh, and he refused to see his caller. The young man then startled his hearers by declaring that if Cavanaugh appeared against the girl and caused her conviction he would kill him within one year. He then went on and told his hearers that he had been acquainted with Miss Baughman for years. He knew that her life had been wrecked by Cavanaugh when she was a girl of foorteen, he said, and that her consequent misery and wretchedness had made her a wanderer on the face of the earth, and that the author of her ruin had not received his just deseris. He stated that he had come 500 miles to see that the ontraged woman secured justice, and that when the case came to trial Cavanaugh must take the witness stand and tell the truth.

"It he do not; if he lies this wreck of his perfidy into the penitentiary, I'll kill him, as God is my witness." shouted the stranger. The threatening words of the excited visitor were heard by Cavanangh through the transom and made a visible impression ou him. The stranger returned to this city last night and had another interview with Miss Baughman, and left for Chicago this afternoon. He was seen by your correspondent, to-day, but refused to disclose his identity, saying: "I know this girl, and am acquainted with hel wrongs. I know what she has suffered, and I propose to see that Jack Cavanaugh tells the truth. I've served notice on bill that I'll kill him if he lies this girl into the penitentiary. He can do just as he pleases about it." It is plain the gentleman is in

TURN THE HOSE ON HIM

Advice for Auditor Wisehart, Who Is Being Bothered by a Democratic Editor.

Special to the Indianapolls Journal. NEW CASTLE, Ind., March 4.-Peter M. Gillies, editor of the Democrat, one of the local Democratic organs, has been devoting his abilities for two years chiefly to a malicious attack on the present and past county officers, who are, and have been, Republicans. The center of the attack has been the auditor's office, the editor charging crimes without number. He has been

[Continued on Fourth Page.]